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ADMIRAL

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STATUE OF GEN. HANCOCK

ECENT arrangements for the completion this year of a \$250,000 statue to Gen. U. S. Grant and the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Phil. Sheridan, the dashing cavalry leader of the Civil war, following close upon the dedication of similar bronze figures of Generals

Sherman and McClellan, betokens the intention of the American people to provide, through their representatives in congress, a most notable testimohial in sculpture to the leaders of the war for the Union. No other country in the world can boast so pretentious a tribute to the heroes of any conflict in its history.

To honor by counterfeit presentments in marble and bronze the saviors of the republic will cost the nation, ultimately, millions of dollars,

but unquestionably it will be worth all it costs as a lesson in patriotism for coming generations. This labor of gratitude has been in progress for some years past, and already a dozen or more of the foremost warriors in the Union army have been thus honored. Of late years, however, the importance has been emphasized by the increasingly elaborate character of the monuments erected. The climax will come a year (or less) hence, with the completion of that splendid memorial to General Grant for which the congress of the United States has appropriated a quarter of a million dollars, and for the foundation of which ground has been set aside in the shadow of the United States capitol.

The scene of this shrine to military fame is, appropriately enough, the na tional capital-the city of Washington, which is coming year by year to take on more and more the character of a beautiful creation in architecture and sculpture and landscape gardening that is the property of the whole people. The statues to the victors in the struggle between the north and south occupy conspicuous positions in the most advantageously located of the parks and circles with which the seat of government abounds-verdureclad breathing spaces which seem as though they might have been specially provided as sites for just such herole or life-size figures. Some of the statues are under the shadow of the -capitol, others cluster about the White House, and yet others are placed where they will kindle inspiration in the patriotic pilgrim to the capital.

Much of the impressiveness of the statues to the military heroes of the Federal armies is doubtless due to the fact that almost all of them are equestrian. It is customary in all countries to portray as "men on horseback" only the so-called royal personages, or men who were actual commanders of troops, or enjoyed the title of commander. The first equestrian statue ever erected in the Western Hem-Isphere, was the one of George III. of England, which stood in Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway, New York city, and which during the war for independence was melted up and cast into bullets by patriotic daughters of Miss Columbia.

The oldest equestrian monument now standing in the New World is a colossal statue of Charles IV. of Spain, in the City of Mexico. The initial equestrian statue in the United States is the renowned one of Gen. Andrew Jackson, which stands in the park directly in front of the White House at Washington. It is estimated that there are 400 equestrian statues in the world, of which number the city on the Potomac will have, with the completion of the Grant memorial, a total of 12, most of them representations of Civil war heroes.

The first statue arranged for in honor of a warrior identified with the Civil war was that in which Gen. Winfield Scott is depicted mounted on a charger at rest. This monument was ordered in 1867, and was erected seven years later. General Scott is in the uniform of lieutenant general. The material for the figures of horse and rider was derived from cannon captured during the Mexican war in which General Scott won his greatest fame. The pedestal for this statue is made up of five huge pieces of granite cut in Cape Ann quarries, and at the time they were obtained, the largest pleces of granite ever cut from quarries in this country.

STATUE OF GEN. THOMAS

Next came the erection of a statue to Gen. James B. McPherson. This was erected through the efforts of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and it was intended that the monument should constitute McPherson's tomb. Beneath the statue is a vault designed to receive the body of the gallant officer killed near Atlanta, but such interment was never made. The statue represents McPherson as he led in battle. In his right hand he holds field glasses and is portrayed as gazing deliberately over a field of battle

Surpassingly inspiring and magnificent is the statue erected to Gen. George H. Thomas by his comrades of the Army of the Cumberland in 1874. The "Rock of Chickamauga" is rep-

resented reining in his horse in order that he may obtain a better view of a field of battle, J. Q. A. Ward is the sculptor of this masterpiece, and every person who has seen it will readily agree with the art critics that there is not in the whole range of the world's sculpture so splendid a representation of a horse as the charger on which the Virginian is

TATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN

A fine equestrian statue of General Hancock was unveiled in 1896. Alike to the Thomas statue, the pose is one of action, the hero of Gettysburg being portrayed as a commander watchful and alert in the center of activities. The statue of General Logan, the first of the memorials to be unveiled during the present century, is unique in many respects. Genalong the line of battle his sword drawn and carried low in his right The horse is represented in the attitude of moving at a slow trot. On one face of the pedestal of the monument is a group representing General Logan with other leading officers of the Army of the Tennessee, while opposite is a group representing General Logan taking the oath of office as United States senator, administered by Vice-President Arthur,

in honoring the heroes of the Civil war, it came about that some of the lesser leaders were commemorated in bronze ere the greatest Union leaders received homage in this form. However, the past few years has witnessed the beginning of compensation in this direction. The first step was the provision of a heroic equestrian statue, with an attendant group of symbolic figures of Gen.

William Tecumseh Sherman. Next after the Sherman statue came the statue to McClellan, which shows "Little Mac" scated upon a splendid charger, and portrays the great organizer of the Union army wearing the service cap which became familiar to all the boys in blue who followed him. Now the nation has added to its open-air gallery of fame a statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan.

eral Logan is represented as riding All of these equestrian statues have

cost considerable sums. The General Scott statue cost \$20,000, and the pedestal \$25,000 more. The bronze figure of McPherson cost \$23,000, and the pedestal \$25,000. The sum of \$40,000 was paid for Ward's matchless statue of Thomas, and \$25,000 for the pedestal. The statue of General Hancock involved the expenditure of \$49,000 all told, and the Logan statue cost \$65,-000 of which sum congress appropriated \$50,000. As has been said, the maximum expenditure will be made in the case of the great memorial to General Grant, upon which at least \$250,000 will be expended. Because no definite program was

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fail, Purely vegetable—act surely

Willing to Pay for Rammer. When the British square at the battle of Abu Klea, in the Nubian des ert, was penetrated by the dervishes, one of them attempted to spear a gun ner who was in the act of ramming home a charge. The Briton brained the Sudanese, but the rammer head split on the man's hard skull. Next day the gunner was sent for. Mistaking the reason, and knowing from expertence that soldiers are charged for government property which they break, he led off with: "Please, sir, I'm very sorry I broke the rammer, but I never thought the fellow's head could be so hard. I'll pay for the rammer so as to hear no more of

The Man Invasion. The witch out for a moonlight jaunt on her favorite broomstick had just escaped being run down by an aeroplane manned by a joy-rider "Oh, this is simply maddening!" she cried, hysterically; "to think of man invading the one field of which we women have had a monopoly for centuries! And I believe I heard the brute say, as he passed: 'Oh, you kid

System Required. Clerk—May I have a day's leave to morrow, sir? It is my mother-in-law's

Employer-My dear Huber, this mustn't occur again. Last week your wife died and now your mother-in law's going to be buried. You must arrange things better in your family and see that they happen in the holi days .- Lustige Blatter.

Despisery.
Little Girl-Mother, that's such a nasty little boy; whenever he passes me he makes a face. Mother-Very rude of him. I hope you don't do it back.

Little Girl-Oh, dear, no! I simply turn up my nose and treat him with In 1950. "Did he object to his wife's getting

into prison?" "No; he only said it wasn't the jail where his mother used to go."-Harper's Bazar.

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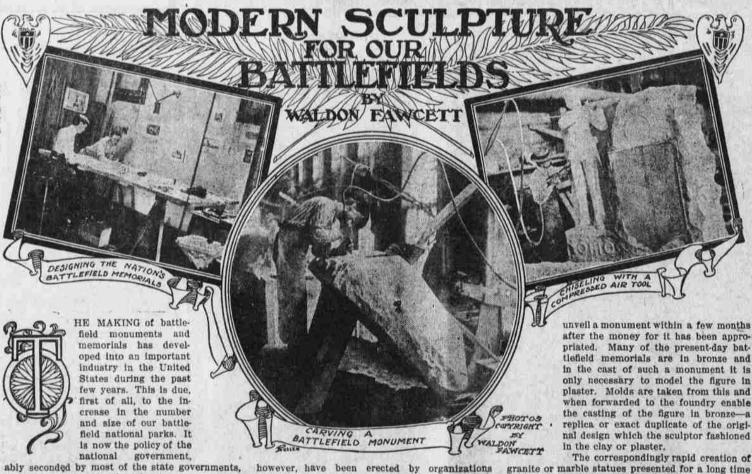
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to convert into national parks the tracts of land in the southern and middle states which were the scenes of the great battles of the Civil war. Each year sees new reservations of this kind acquired by purchase of congress or through other means and set aside as permanent testimonials of the nation's gratitude to the men who fought and died there. Keeping pace with the creation of new parks is the policy of extension being pur-sued with reference to the older established battlefield parks which have not included at the as few of them have—the entire areas embraced in the battle which they commemorate.

A second and even more direct influence in fostering the present activity in the creation of memorials in marble and bronze is the custom which has grown up with the development of the battlefield park plan of suitably marking every historic spot at the scene of a great struggle between the Union and Confederate forces. This explains the dozens and even hundreds of statues monuments and markers that are now to be found in the average important battlefield park. Some of the monuments are erected by appropriation of congress or by funds set aside by the legislatures of states that desire to thus honor their sons who fought in defense of the flag. An even greater number of these enduring tributes,

however, have been erected by organizations made up of the survivors of companies, troops, batteries, regiments or other minor divisions of a contesting army and who take this means of testifying to their regard for their fallen comrades.

Perhaps the best evidence of the extent to which modern sculpture is being relied upon to commemorate the deeds and the heroes of the greatest of civil wars is afforded by a tour of the Gettysburg National park. Here, lining more than 100 miles of carefully prepared roadway and marking every significant point in the three days' battle, are a total of more than 400 monuments, memorial shafts and tablets and more than 1,000 markers. Many of these testimonials in marble, granite and bronze are elaborate and costly and the aggregate cost amounts to several million dollars. And yet on this battlefield as elsewhere the labor of love is only partially completed. Numerous other monuments are definitely projected and yet others are in contemplation.

The provision of monuments in ever-increasing numbers for the battlefields (of which Gettysburg is only one) would indeed be an appalling task were it necessary to laboriously chisel out of marble by hand all the statues and carved figures. However, modern ingenuity has provided means for effective "short cuts" in battlefield sculpture-expedients that make it possible to

to accomplish, are all operated by means of com pressed air, utilized in much the same way that At each one of these modern monument making institutions the air is compressed at a central power plant and is led by means of pipes and hose to the various localities where the mechanical chiseling is to be done. The designs for a statue or monument are first prepared by draftsmen and are then outlined on the stones to be cut. With these markings as a guide a workman manipulating one of the portable pneumatic tools can carve out quickly and with great accuracy the intended design. The principle of the superiority of the mechanical carver is that it rains hundreds of blows a minute, whereas the artisan with mallet and chisel would not deliver more than one or two blows. It can be appreciated that the surface to be cut is covered much more rapidly by the machine method, and moreover the air-driven chisel will cut more accurately and with greater uniformity than any save the most expert sculptor unaided.

more of a problem, but it has been solved and

largely by the invention of some wonderful new

tools and appliances which make the long-dreamed-

of "sculpture by machinery" a reality. The ma-

chines, or rather tools, which now perform in min-

utes what the old-time hand chiseler required hours

We had the time of our lives, for after our little performance we mingled with the natives and joined the merry dance. The young man lived far away from the madding crowd, but he was up to date, and made at least a hundred dollars by his little

Conceit is vanity driven from all other shifts and forced to appeal to itself for admiration—Haulitt.

Onlon Hard to Trace. The onion has been so long in culti-

## Youth a Financial Genius

Boy Speculator Who Seems Likely to had to stay over night at the expense

company of barastormers. The hotel He took up to the top floor and couple and returned them in his showed us a dance hall nearly 40 wagons. The hotel people got up a ple about. As I recall the situation, leet square. "Now," he said, "I'll give supper at 25 cents a plate and thus got this was a farming section, and we you \$25 and a good time to put up a their money back.

show for some of my friends. What

It was enough to cover expenses and Become a Great Wall Street

Magnate.

At Sweetwater he had a chance to been bow luck sometimes works for a company of barastormers. The hotel was huge, but we saw very few and thought at the expense of \$122. The son of the proprietors and skits ad libitum to an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience. He charged three dollars a country but we saw very few and stay over night at the expense on wires and gave vaudeville sketches and skits ad libitum to an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience. He charged three dollars a country for an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience. He charged three dollars a country for an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience of a hundred of more. The young speculator had hitched up two four-horse rigs and scoured the country for an audience. we agreed. We hung some portiones

enture, and every one was satisfied.-Wide World Magazine.

vation that its original form is not definitely known. There are so-called wild onions that grow in the called wild onlons that grow in the woods. Nobody ever tastes them but once, and there is about the taste no suggestion that cultivation or anything else could ever make them grateful to the human palate. In all probability the onlon is a native of western Asia and adjacent parts of Africa, since it is mentioned in old Egyptian writings and the Pentateuch.